

In 2019, Niger made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The President signed legislation establishing Child Protection Committees in each commune to educate the public on the rights of children and child labor issues. The government also opened the first shelter for victims of human trafficking, which can accommodate children. In addition, the national police detained 242 individuals suspected of human trafficking, dismantling 27 national and 29 international routes for human trafficking and illicit migration. However, children in Niger engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in hereditary slavery and mining. Children also perform dangerous tasks in cattle herding. Although the government made meaningful efforts in all relevant areas during the reporting period, the minimum age for work does not meet international standards as it does not apply to children in unpaid or non-contractual work. Gaps in labor law enforcement also remain, including insufficient funding for labor inspectors to conduct inspections. In addition, social programs to combat child labor are insufficient to adequately address the extent of the problem.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in Niger engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in hereditary slavery and mining. (1-5) Children also perform dangerous tasks in cattle herding. (5-8) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Niger.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	42.9 (2,516,191)
Attending School (%)	7 to 14	48.0
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	22.1
Primary Completion Rate (%)		71.6

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2016, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2020. (9)

Source for all other data: International Labor Organization's analysis of statistics from Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2012. (10)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Production of rice, fruits, nuts, and vegetables (3,6,7)
	Herding and caring for livestock, including cattle (3,7,8)
	Fishing (7)
Industry	Quarrying† and mining† for trona, salt, gypsum, natron, and gold (1,2,4,11-14)
	Mechanical repair,† welding,† and metal work† (15)
	Working in construction,† tanneries,† and slaughterhouses† (7,8,16)
Services	Street work, including as market vendors, begging,† and scavenging garbage (2,8,16)
	Domestic work (2,3,8,11)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor‡	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (3,4,17-19)
	Forced recruitment of children by non-state armed groups for use in armed conflict (4,8,19,20)
	Hereditary and caste-based slavery, including for cattle herding, agricultural work, domestic work, and sexual exploitation (3,4,14,17,19,21,22)
	Forced begging, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (2-4,17,22-25)
	Forced labor in domestic work and mining, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking (4,11,14,27)

† Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

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Children in Niger, especially boys and girls from the Arab, Djerma, Peulh, Tuareg, and Toubou ethnic minorities, continue to be exploited as slaves and endure slave-like practices, particularly in distant western and northern regions and along the border with Nigeria. Some children are born into slavery; others are born free but remain in a dependent status and are forced to work with their parents for their former masters in exchange for food, money, and lodging. (3,4,28,29) A particular form of slavery in Niger is the *wahaya* practice, in which men buy girls born into slavery, typically between ages 9 and 11, as “fifth wives.” Child slaves, including those involved in the practice of *wahaya*, are forced to work long hours as cattle herders, agricultural workers, or domestic workers, and are often sexually exploited. (11,17,21,22,28-31) As with those involved in hereditary slavery, the children of *wahaya* wives are considered slaves and are passed from one owner to another as gifts or as part of dowries. (8,17,28,29,31,32)

In Niger, some Koranic teachers known as *marabouts* may subject boys known as *talibés* to manual labor or forced begging rather than providing them with a religious education. (2-4,14,17,19,29) Children in Niger participating in seasonal migration or migrant children from West Africa travelling to Algeria and Libya may also be subject to forced begging or commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking. (23-25) According to the IOM, between January and October 2019, more than 3,500 migrant children were deported to Niger. These children may be at increased risk to trafficking due to their precarious migratory status. (38) During the reporting period, international organizations and the Government of Niger’s Directorate of Child Protection provided social services, shelter, and access to education to unaccompanied migrant children, and are working to resettle or repatriate foreign unaccompanied children. (25,36,37)

In early 2019, there were reports that government forces were collaborating with a Malian non-state armed group, GATIA, which has forcibly recruited children. In May, international partners informed the Government of Niger of these allegations, and the Nigerien armed forces subsequently ceased collaboration with GATIA. (14,29,39)

Although the Constitution of Niger provides for free education, in practice, many children, especially girls, do not attend school. (14,29,32,40) The lack of school infrastructure and school materials, and limited availability of teachers, especially in rural areas, impede access to education, which may increase the vulnerability of children to the worst forms of child labor. (3,18,32,41,42) In addition, refugee and internally displaced children may have difficulty accessing education, which makes them particularly vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment by non-state armed groups. (14,23-43)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CHILD LABOR

Niger has ratified all key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

	Convention	Ratification
	ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
	ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
	UN CRC	✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

The government has established laws and regulations related to child labor (Table 4). However, gaps exist in Niger’s legal framework to adequately protect children from the worst forms of child labor, including the minimum age for work.

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	No	14	Article 106 of the Labor Code (44)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Article 159 of Decree No. 2017-682 (45)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Articles 159–161 and 164–171 of Decree No. 2017–682; Article 181 of the Penal Code (45,46)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Article 14 of the Constitution; Article 4 of the Labor Code; Article 158 of Decree No. 2017-682; Article 2 of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons; Article 270 of the Penal Code (40,44-46)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Article 107 of the Labor Code; Article 158 of Decree No. 2017-682; Article 10 of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons; Article 16 of the Law 2015-36 on Illicit Traffic of Migrants (44,45,47,48)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Article 107 of the Labor Code; Article 158 of Decree No. 2017-682; Articles 291-292 of the Penal Code; Article 10 of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons (44-47)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Article 107 of the Labor Code; Article 158 of Decree No. 2017-682; Articles 10 and 16 of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Persons; Article 181 of the Penal Code (44-47)
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	Yes	18	Article 107 of the Labor Code (44)
Prohibition of Compulsory Recruitment of Children by (State) Military	N/A*		
Prohibition of Military Recruitment by Non-state Armed Groups	Yes		Article 107 of the Labor Code (44)
Compulsory Education Age	No		Article 8 of Decree No. 2017-935/PRN/MEPAPLN/EC/MES; Article 2 of the Law on the Orientation of the Educational System (49, 52)
Free Public Education	Yes		Article 23 of the Constitution; Article 8 of Decree No. 2017-935/PRN/MEPAPLN/EC/MES; Article 2 of the Law on the Orientation of the Educational System (40,49,52)

* No conscription (50)

Although the Labor Code establishes age 14 as the minimum age for work, it does not apply to workers in the informal economy, which does not conform to international standards that require all children to be protected under the law establishing a minimum age for work. (51)

In addition, Article 2 of the Law on the Orientation of the Educational System in Niger guarantees education for all children ages 4 to 18 and Article 8 of Decree No. 2017-935 states that the government is required to promote access to compulsory education. However, Niger's law does not clearly articulate what age groups the provision applies to, thereby leaving the risk that some children are not covered and increasing the risk of children's involvement in child labor. (49,52)

In 2019, Niger's Supreme Court set legal precedent by ruling *wahaya* to be illegal. However, the government made limited efforts to inform the public of the court's ruling; anti-slavery organizations have indicated that they will conduct awareness-raising campaigns so that more affected women will bring cases to court. (14,29,30,53-55)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor (Table 5). However, gaps exist within the operations of the Ministry of Employment, Labor and Social Security (MELSS) that may hinder adequate enforcement of their child labor laws.

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Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
Ministry of Employment, Labor and Social Security (MELSS)	Enforces labor laws and investigates Labor Code infractions, including those on child labor. Conducts awareness-raising programs to combat child labor. (3,15,56,57)
National Civil Police Force Morals and Minors Brigade	Investigates criminal cases involving minors, including issues pertaining to human trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, and hereditary slavery. Housed under the Ministry of Interior and Public Security. (12,17,58)
Ministry of Justice's District and Magistrate Courts	Enforce criminal laws related to child labor through 10 district courts and 30 magistrate courts. (12,15,56)
Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection	Works with law enforcement officials to provide vulnerable children with social and reintegration services, including education and counseling, in 54 Centers for Prevention, Promotion, and Protection (CEPPP) across the country. (3,12,59)
National Agency to Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport (ANLTP/TIM)	Implements policies and programs developed by the National Commission to Coordinate Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport (CNCLTP/TIM), conducts awareness campaigns about human trafficking, provides training and education to reduce the risk of human trafficking, and maintains a hotline to receive complaints on human trafficking. (4,5,60,61) In 2019, the government allocated \$202,400 to the ANLTP/TIM and the CNCLTP/TIM, although the government did not publish the exact amount allocated to the ANLTP/TIM. ANLTP/TIM also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Nigeria's National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons to enhance cooperation between the two countries in combating trafficking in persons. (14,62)
National Human Rights Commission (CNDH)	Receives complaints and conducts investigations of human rights violations, including hereditary slavery. (3,56)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2019, labor law enforcement agencies in Niger took actions to combat child labor (Table 6). However, gaps exist within the operations of the MELSS that may hinder adequate labor law enforcement, including lack of financial and human resources.

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2018	2019
Labor Inspectorate Funding	\$20,000 (19)	\$20,000 (5)
Number of Labor Inspectors	47 (19)	51 (5)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (45)	Yes (45)
Initial Training for New Labor Inspectors	N/A (19)	Yes (5)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	Yes (19)	N/A (5)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (19)	Yes (5)
Number of Labor Inspections Conducted	Unknown (19)	487 (5)
Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown (19)	Unknown (5)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	Unknown (19)	Unknown (5)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Unknown (19)	Unknown (5)
Number of Child Labor Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Unknown (19)	Unknown (5)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (19)	Yes (5)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (19)	Yes (5)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (19)	Yes (5)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Unknown (19)	No (5)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (19)	Yes (5)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (19)	Yes (5)

Despite a slight increase in the number of labor inspectors, the total number of labor inspectors is likely insufficient for the size of Niger's workforce, which includes approximately 6.5 million workers. According to the ILO's technical advice of a ratio approaching 1 inspector for every 40,000 workers in less developed countries, Niger would employ about 163 labor inspectors. (5,63-65) Complaints related to child labor, including the worst forms, can be submitted through the National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH). Although the referral process is not clear, the MELSS reported receiving complaints from the CNDH in 2019. (3,5,29) In addition, reports indicate that the government lacks adequate funding and personnel to conduct labor inspections, especially in the informal sector and in remote locations. (5,8,22)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2019, criminal law enforcement agencies in Niger took actions to combat child labor (Table 7). However, gaps exist within the operations of the criminal enforcement agencies that may hinder adequate criminal law enforcement, including prosecution planning and allocating financial resources.

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2018	2019
Initial Training for New Criminal Investigators	N/A (19)	Yes (5)
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A (19)	N/A (5)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (66)	Yes (5)
Number of Investigations	Unknown (19,66)	Unknown (5)
Number of Violations Found	Unknown (19,66)	Unknown (5)
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	Unknown (19,66)	Unknown (5)
Number of Convictions	Unknown (19,66)	Unknown (5)
Imposed Penalties for Violations Related to The Worst Forms of Child Labor	Yes (19,66)	Unknown (5)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (66)	Yes (5)

In 2019, the government investigated and prosecuted 54 cases of trafficking in persons with 50 suspects, and convicted 4 traffickers. However, the number of child victims involved in these cases is unknown. (38) In addition, the Nigerien National Police detained 242 suspected traffickers and dismantled 27 national and 29 international routes for human trafficking and illicit migration. (67)

During the reporting period, prosecutors, judges, police, gendarmerie, and social workers attended a multidisciplinary 3-day workshop to strengthen cooperation among key national stakeholders in identifying, investigating, and prosecuting trafficking in persons cases. In addition, the National Agency to Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport (ANLTP/TIM) also conducted trainings with government officials, community leaders, and women's and youth advocacy groups on risk factors for trafficking in persons and combating traditional slavery practices. (38,68) However, reports indicate that inadequate resources, including insufficient personnel, funding, and training, hamper the capacity of criminal law enforcement authorities to coordinate and enforce laws related to the worst forms of child labor. (5,8,21,22,69)

The ANLTP/TIM maintains and publicizes a hotline to report trafficking in persons crimes, but the number of calls received by the hotline that involve child trafficking is unknown. In addition, although the exact number of children removed from the worst forms of child labor is unavailable, according to the MELSS removal of children from child labor occurs only in extreme cases of exploitation, such as child trafficking or forced labor. (22,66,70)

Although Niger has an informal referral system, the ANLTP/TIM submitted a draft national referral mechanism to the Ministry of Justice in 2019. The proposed national referral mechanism would institutionalize a formal process for referrals and improve its use within Niger's law enforcement and judicial systems. (71)

During the reporting period, an anti-slavery organization helped victims of slavery file two cases in the ECOWAS Court of Justice against the Republic of Niger for failing to uphold the rights of the victims against their former masters. (72,73) The Nigerien Supreme Court ruled that the practice of *wahaya* is illegal, reinforcing the 2003 Penal Code that prohibits this practice. However, research found no evidence of efforts to enforce this ban or to raise awareness of this ruling. (14,30,46) In addition, a civil society organization specializing in assisting victims of traditional slavery reported that most victims do not self-identify or file complaints against their former masters due to lack of reintegration services and dependency on their former masters. (14,30)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor (Table 8). However, gaps exist that hinder the effective coordination of efforts to address child labor, including funding.

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Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
National Steering Committee on Child Labor	Coordinates programs, advises on child labor legislation and regulations, and reviews proposals for action plans for the ILO-IPEC country program. Chaired by MELSS. (12,18,57)
National Commission to Coordinate Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport (CNCLTP/TIM)	Coordinates efforts to combat human trafficking, and develops and implements policies and programs related to human trafficking. (18,26,47,61) Includes representatives from MELSS and civil society organizations. (60,74) In 2019, the government increased funding to CNCLTP/TIM and ANLTP/TIM from \$129,400 in 2018 to \$202,400 in 2019. However, the government did not publish the exact amount allocated to CNCLTP/TIM. (12)
National Committee to Combat Child Labor in Agriculture	Coordinates policies and programs to combat child labor in agriculture. (75) Chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, includes representatives from MELSS, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection, and non-governmental stakeholders. (76)
Child Protection Committees*	Educate the public on the rights of children and limit abuses, including child labor. Child Protection Committees were established in each commune in 2019. (14,77)

* Mechanism to coordinate efforts to address child labor was created during the reporting period.

Research was unable to determine whether most of the coordinating bodies were active during the reporting period. (5)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR

The government has established policies related to child labor (Table 9). However, policy gaps exist that hinder efforts to address child labor, including covering all worst forms of child labor.

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor

Policy	Description
National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2019–2023)†	Aims to enhance the legal framework to prevent human trafficking, adequately implement the laws, and provide effective protection and care for victims, including children. Led by the ANLTP/TIM. (14,78) In 2019, the government also drafted the new National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2019–2023) and a separate National Action Plan on Combating Illicit Migration, and dedicated \$15,100 in 2020 for the implementation of both plans. (14,78)
Plan for Social and Economic Development (2017–2021)	Aims to promote sustainable development and social equality. Overseen by the Ministry of Planning. (18,79) Includes activities to improve access to education for vulnerable populations, especially migrant children, and to combat street work and forced begging by children. (79)
National Social Protection Strategy	Aims to improve the quality of, and access to, basic education and health services; includes strategies to combat child labor. Overseen by the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Child Protection. (17,80)
UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2019–2021)†	Promotes improved access to education for vulnerable children and aims to build government capacity to address child labor. Under the direction of the Ministry of Planning and receives support from international donors. (5,81)
Education and Training Sectorial Program (2014–2024)	Sets out a comprehensive map to improve the quality of, and access to, basic and higher education. Led by the Ministry of Education. (18,82,83)

† Policy was approved during the reporting period.

‡ The government had other policies that may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor. (18)

Research was unable to determine whether activities were undertaken to implement most policies during the reporting period.

The Government of Niger has not adopted the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labor, which was drafted in 2015 and aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Niger by 2025. (18,19,84) During the reporting period, the government participated in a ministerial meeting of the technical special committee on social development and labor that enacted an African Union (AU) 10-Year Plan to Combat Child Labor. The AU plan is intended to guide a new National Action Plan to Combat Child Labor. (5,85)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2019, the government funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor (Table 10). However, gaps exist in these social programs, including adequacy of efforts to address the problem in all sectors.

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor

Program	Description
Centers for the Prevention, Protection, and Promotion of Persons (CEPPP)†	Government program replacing the Judicial and Preventive Education Services, in collaboration with UNICEF, to provide food, shelter, education, and vocational training to street children, many of whom are victims of child labor. (2,3,86) In 2019, operated 54 centers nationwide. (5,14,59)
Global Action Against Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants	\$12.2 million EU-funded global project implemented by UNODC, UNICEF, and IOM to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling. (87,88) In 2019, Nigerien prosecutors participated in a 5-day training-of-trainers seminar on international judicial cooperation to combat trafficking in persons in West Africa. (89)
From Protocol to Practice: A Bridge to Global Action on Forced Labor (2015–2019)	USDOL-funded global project implemented by ILO to support global and national efforts aimed at combating forced labor of adults and children under the 2014 ILO Protocol and supporting Recommendation to C.29 on Forced Labor. (84,90) In 2019, provided financial support to implement National Day Against Slavery activities and supported development of a questionnaire to identify former women victims of slavery, including <i>wahaya</i> , for a livelihoods pilot program. (91) Additional information is available on the USDOL website.
UNICEF Country Program (2019–2021)*	UNICEF-funded program to support the government's efforts to improve children's education, birth registration rates, and social inclusion, and to strengthen child protection programs, including for children of refugees in the Diffa region. (92-94)

* Program was launched during the reporting period.

† Program is funded by the Government of Niger.

During the reporting period, the ANLTP/TIM and IOM opened the first shelter in Zinder for human trafficking victims, including children. The shelter received at least six girls between the ages of 14 and 22; shelter staff provided care to these victims and IOM implemented a reintegration project to help return victims to their families. (5,38,66,95-97)

Although Niger has programs that target child labor, the scope of these programs is insufficient to fully address the problem, especially in agriculture, herding, mining, and caste-based servitude. Niger also lacks a specific program to assist children exploited by religious instructors. (5,15,22,26,69,91) In addition, the resources and facilities available to social services agencies remain inadequate. (4,5)

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor in Niger (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that the law's minimum age provisions and protections apply to self-employed children and those in unpaid or non-contractual work.	2015 – 2019
	Establish a compulsory education age equal to the minimum age of employment.	2016 – 2019
Enforcement	Publish complete information on the number of worksite inspections conducted, violations found, penalties imposed and collected, investigations, prosecutions, and convictions related to the worst forms of child labor.	2012 – 2019
	Increase the resources and number of labor inspectors and criminal investigators responsible for enforcing labor laws to provide adequate coverage of the workforce and meet the ILO's technical advice.	2009 – 2019
	Ensure that inspections and enforcement efforts take place in the remote locations, in which most child labor occurs.	2014 – 2019
Enforcement	Disaggregate complaints made to the National Agency to Fight Against Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport's hotline by number of complaints involving children.	2013 – 2019
	Ensure victims of the worst forms of child labor are removed from exploitative situations as appropriate.	2010 – 2019
	Ensure that the Nigerien Supreme Court's ruling banning the practice of <i>wahaya</i> is enforced.	2019

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Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor (Cont.)

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Coordination	Ensure that key coordinating mechanisms, such as the National Commission to Coordinate Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migrant Transport and the National Steering Committee on Child Labor, are active and receive adequate funding to fulfill their missions.	2011 – 2019
Government Policies	Adopt and implement a national action plan to combat child labor, including in hereditary slavery, mining, and agriculture.	2009 – 2019
	Ensure that the policies to combat the worst forms of child labor are implemented.	2016 – 2019
Social Programs	Enhance efforts to eliminate barriers and make education accessible for all children, including girls, refugees, internally displaced children, and children in rural communities, by increasing school infrastructure, teacher availability, and school supplies.	2013 – 2019
	Ensure that government social services providers have sufficient resources and facilities to provide the necessary care to all children withdrawn from hazardous labor.	2015 – 2019
	Expand the scope of programs to address the worst forms of child labor, including in agriculture, herding, mining, and caste-based servitude.	2009 – 2019
	Implement a program to target and assist children exploited by religious instructors.	2011 – 2019

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